The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, 15 cents per week; mailed to subscribers by mail (per year), $10.00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1876. NO. 16.

SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern War.

TRUCE PROLONGED EIGHT DAYS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 25.—The Porte has agreed to prolong the suspension of hostilities for eight days, and expresses the hope that the Powers during that time will communicate to the conditions of peace which they propose.

HOSTILITIES RECOMMENCED AT FULL GRADE.

BELGRADE, September 25.—No news is yet received here of the conclusion of the armistice. It is reported that hostilities recommenced this morning at Delegrade.

AUSTRIA ASSENTS TO THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 25.—The necessary instructions in conformity with the decision of the Porte to extend the truce have been sent to the Turkish commanders. The report that Austria has not assented to the conditions of peace is denied.

EXCITEMENT IN SERVIA—THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS UNACCEPTABLE.

LONDON, September 25.—A later dispatch from Constantinople announces that an ambassador will communicate to the Porte the formal conditions of peace settled by the European Powers. The points of which have previously been reported. Russia has given her assent in principle to the conditions.

A telegram from Belgrade says public opinion in Servia is greatly excited over the conditions of peace proposed by the Powers. It is stated that the restoration of the *status quo ante bellum* in Servia with only the introduction of local reforms in the Christian provinces of Turkey would be a fatal blow to those countries. Without actual independence Servia will be mortally dead. Thus promised reforms are not likely to be carried out. Previous occurrences on such conditions would merely defer the inevitable conflict between the Christians and the Turks.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg denies all reports of warlike preparations on the part of Russia, and ascribes the rumors to the excited state of the population. The number of volunteers for Servia, however, daily increases.

THE SERVIANS AMAZED.

LONDON September 25.—The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade says the people are amazed at the good understanding between Russia and England, which they perceive will almost certainly end hostilities. Consequences of the latter's passenger traffic caused by the Centennial, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had decided to suspend temporarily the movement of freight over it. But the officials of the company authorize a denial of the statement. There has been no delay in the movement of freight over the road, and no suspension is or has been contemplated.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Cooler, northerly winds, rising barometer and clear weather.

Eighteen deaths from yellow fever in Savannah yesterday.

The steamship Olympia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Southern Ohio fair opened at Dayton yesterday. The display is the largest ever made.

That earthquake got around to St. Louis yesterday morning, and also shook up Southern Illinois.

Owing to the heavy rain of Sunday, the races at Fleetwood Park, New York, were postponed until to day.

Richmond, Va., is actively engaged in raising means for the relief of the cities afflicted by yellow fever.

The Daughter House, at Dayton, O., and some stables adjoining were burned last night. Loss $10,000; no insurance.

The Masons of Louisville held a meeting the last night, and subscribed $5,500 for the relief of yellow fever sufferers at Savannah.

The destitution at Brunswick, Ga., is appalling, nurses and money being wanted. New Orleans sent additional aid yesterday.

A shock of earthquake was distinctly felt at Louisville on Sunday night, houses being shaken and glasses rattled throughout the city.

The County Clerk's office at Little Rock, Ark., was broken into on Sunday night, and the ballot boxes of nine precincts and wards stolen.

Several illicit whisky stills have been unearthed in Chicago, in vinegar works, where the liquor was made by means of secret pipes and stills.

The rainfall for the past week averages about as follows in the various districts: Maryland, 3.03; Middle Atlantic States, 2.50; New England, 2.70; South Atlantic States, 3.50; States, 0.20; Western Gulf States, 0.37; Lower lake region, 1.59; Upper lake region, 0.25; Ohio Valley and Tennessee, 1.20; Upper Mississippi Valley, 0.65; Missouri Valley, 0.70; Minnesota, 0.60.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Catharine Brisbon, aged ten, was burned to death in New Orleans yesterday, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

The Right Rev. James O'Connor, lately consecrated as Bishop of the diocese of Omaha, was installed in the cathedral in that city on Sunday, with imposing ceremonies.

HELL GATE

A Three-Year-Old Girl Fires the Train on Sunday—Sounding.

NEW YORK, September 25.—It was Mary Newton, daughter of General Newton, and but quite three years of age, who fired the train that blew Hallett's Point reef to pieces yesterday.

Last evening, when the tide was at about half ebb, the steamer Providence, of the Fall River Line, passed over the place of the explosion. She encountered no difficulty and sailed about fifty feet nearer to Hallett's Point than any steamer had ever done before. The soundings to ascertain the full result of the explosion are to be made this morning at slackwater, the current being too strong to attempt it at any other time.

At Hallett's Point, this morning, the only traces to be seen of the great cofferdam were a few fragments afloat in the water. General Newton arrived about a quarter before eleven, and, in company with Edward F. Boyle, overseer of the late works, inspected the scene of the explosion with evident satisfaction. In answer to a question of a reporter of the *Evening Post* as to the success of the blast, he declared emphatically it was a thorough explosion. There are $2,23,000 now available for the prosecution of further work at Hell Gate. A large part of this sum will be required this year for the removal of the rocks blown up yesterday, and it is probable several years will pass before the beginning of operations at Flood rock.

NOW FOR SAMMY T.

An Important Decision in an Income Tax Case.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 25.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Knowles delivered the opinion of the court (Judges Clifford and Knowles) in the case of an action at law, United States *vs.* Rowland G. Hazard. The action is one of debt, to recover the sum of $17,457 for tax on defendant's income in 1868. Defendant pleads in bar to recovery the payment by defendant of the assessment made by the United States assistant assessor, with the added penalty of fifty per cent. The United States Attorney, Gardner, demurred to this and other pleas, and the opinion of the Court to-day sustains the demurrer, following the principle of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Dollar Savings Bank *vs.* the United States. The case is important, as the first one instituted to recover income tax after a citizen had paid the sum assessed by the United States assistant assessor, with the added penalty of fifty per cent. The Court sustains such action.

WASHINGTON

THE SAFE-BURGLARY CASE.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The prosecution closed in the safe-burglary case. Mr. Cook, for the defense, said if the court would adjourn over until to-morrow, they could make their opening and conclude the testimony by the usual hour of recess, one o'clock. Court adjourned.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending September 19, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

John J. Kappler, Erie—Folding seats.
George Schmauch, Mauch Chunk—Grate bar for furnaces.
Isaac G. Chandler, Philadelphia—Spinning frames.
William Hamsworth, Pittsburgh—Molds for stamp mill shoes.
James B. Oliver, Pittsburgh (Lot township)—Burr for setting burrs for sewing machines.
James S. Stewart, Philadelphia—Barrel filling machinery.
Jason Clark, Allegheny—Bottle stoppers.
William Barnet Le Vau, Philadelphia—Damper regulators.
Walter Wood, Philadelphia—Machines for testing pipes.
John H. Ainsworth, Philadelphia—Railroad cross sings.
Samuel Brown, Philadelphia—Hand signals for railroads.
Thomas Chase, Philadelphia—Blotting pad and hand rest.
Isaac W. Cooper, Spring Church—Painting machines.
Thomas Fewkes, Philadelphia — Furnace grates.
James W. Foust, Meadville—Hay racks.
Benjamin M. Mappiton, Chester—Turbine water wheel.
Frank M. Marston, Philadelphia—Railroad rail joints.
Samuel N. Newcomb, Philadelphia—Wardrobe bedstead.
H. B. D. Newhard, Hokendauqua—Car couplings.
George H. Perkins, Philadelphia—Apparatus for packing cases.
Calvin T. Reed, Edinburgh, and Thomas Williams, New Castle—Construction of churn motors.
James M. Rober, Shannock—Machines for sawing.
Charles C. Sankey, New Castle—Ventilating attachment for windows.
John C. Wiblahan, Philadelphia—Blowing machines.
William Williamson and Wm. H. Groener, Philadelphia—Plasterer's trowels.
Reissue—John Davis, Allegheny—Automatic car brake hangers.

OHIO.

H. C. Herschelrode, Dayton—Horse hay forks.
Wilson B. Chisholm, John Walker and Edwin Martin, Cleveland—Machine for straightening rolled rails.
George W. Clayton, Cleveland—Blower fans.
John F. Johnson, Cincinnati—Swings.
David Lippy, Mansfield, and Z. S. Stocking, Cleveland—Combined clover huller and threshing machine.
Frederick C. Miller, Cincinnati—Cigar molds.
John Neimeyer, Trenton—Cross cut saw handles.
John A. Oliver and Eldred H. Phillips, York township, Mallet Creek postoffice—Animal pokes.
Thomas Brown, Cincinnati—Open fire place grates.
August F. Carpen, Plymouth—Watch balance.
David M. Green, Rockbridge—Pumps.
Alfred Mepham, Fayette—Saw mill dog.
Ames W. Coates, Alliance—Pocket knives.
Charles Kalbius, Westville—Hot air attachment for stoves.
Lyman B. Lyons, Chillicothe—Car trucks.
Ethan Rogers, Cleveland—Machines for molding brick.
David E. Evans, Berea—Stone saw mills.
Hiram S. Stouffer, Canfield—Pipe wrench.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

LOUISVILLE, September 25.—There was a good crowd and excellent sport at the races to-day. The first race for the gentleman's cup was won by Thomas Todd, of Louisville, who rode Phyllis, Redding second, Ellie Moore third. Time, 2:09.

Second race—Louisville Hotel stake, mile heats for three-year-olds, won by K. Richards' Largeneen. The first heat was won by Ellen Harrison, Lizzie Stone second and Largeneen third; second heat won by Largeneen, Henry Owens second, Brent third; last heat won by Largeneen. Time, 1:44, 1:46½, 1:46¾.

Third race—Dash of one and one-quarter miles, all ages, resulted in a dead heat between Whisper and Sorge. Time, 2:11. When run over it was won by Whisper in 2:13¾. Kilburn was second, and the other entry, Plenty, third.

The first dash of the last race, Sanford stake, for two-year-old colts and fillies, nine starters—Glentina, Belle of Meade, McWhirter, Crouse, Allan Pinkerton, Henry Miller, Madge, Duke, Baden-Baden and Headlight. Belle of Meade won, Baden-Baden second, Crouse third. Time, 1:44.

The Fast Mail Service—Meeting of the Commission in Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 25.—The Special Postal Railway Commission appointed under authority of an act of Congress, passed at the last session, convened here to-day. The commission consists of Gardner G. Hubbard, of Massachusetts; F. W. Palmer, of Illinois, and D. W. Fox, of Pennsylvania. The commission heard John McArthur, Postmaster at Chicago; John M. Hubbard, general superintendent of letter carriers in Chicago; G. S. Bangs, late general superintendent of postal railway transportation, and Hugh Riddle, General Superintendent and Vice President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. These gentlemen gave evidence on postal railway transportation, the compensation therefor, and the best means for bettering it. The board will probably sit most of the week, and hear representatives of leading railroads having headquarters here, officers of the postal service, merchants, manufacturers, bankers, members of the press, &c., and those most interested in fast mails. They have already collected many valuable data for their report to Congress, and have passed only a portion of the territory they will traverse. The commission will visit Milwaukee on Wednesday by special train, and return the same evening.

Shooting Affray in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, September 25.—Irwin Beaumont, of Clarksville, Tennessee, was mortally wounded on Sunday at Garnettsville, Kentucky. A telegram to the *Courier-Journal* in relation to the affair, states that Beaumont and George Perkins, both of whom are Tennessee officers, went to Garnettsville for the purpose of arresting W. T. Blame, of that place, upon a requisition from Governor McCreary, of Kentucky, charged with the commission of forgery. Beaumont and Perkins found him leaving a religious meeting, and at once made the arrest, meeting no resistance. Perkins left Beaumont with Blame a few minutes, and on returning found he had shot Beaumont and was running for his life. Perkins fired several shots without hitting him, and the people of the place understanding the trouble, rushed from their meeting and compelled Perkins to leave forthwith, he complying with alacrity. Beaumont was cared for, but when last heard from was dying in great agony.

POLITICAL

Missouri.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—The Democrats of the First and Third districts of this city nominated this morning E. C. Kehr and R. G. Frost for Congress. Kehr is renominated, and Frost takes the place of W. H. Stone, the present incumbent.

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—The Democrats of the Second Congressional district of this city had a very stormy time in their convention this morning. The contest between the friends of Erastus Wells, the present incumbent, and Colonel A. W. Slayback, was very bitter and turbulent. Two chairmen were elected, and two sets of committees, and both Slayback and Wells were nominated by their respective factions. Slayback announced his determination to stand and make the canvass, and it is understood that Wells will do likewise. The Democrats also held their County Convention to-day and nominated a full county ticket. The Republicans held a convention for the nomination of Judges of the Circuit Court.

Kansas.

A FIRST-RATE CANDIDATE TO BOUNCE.

LEAVENWORTH, September 25.—The Republican State Central Committee will meet at Topeka to-morrow to consider certain charges against George T. Anthony, candidate for Governor of Kansas. One of these charges is that Anthony, while one of the Loan Commissioners of the School Fund of Orleans county, New York, appropriated to his own use part of that fund, and that the Supreme Court of New York rendered a judgment against him and his bondsmen in the sum of $8,300, and that judgment is still unpaid. The records of the court in this matter are here in due form, and will be laid before the committee. Another charge is, that the records of the District Court of the county of Leavenworth show a suit against Anthony for obtaining consignments of goods on false representations, and that he failed to pay thereon; that judgment was rendered against him for $10,000 and that the judgment is still unpaid. There are also other matters affecting the personal integrity of Anthony which will be brought before the committee.

Indiana.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING ON TIPPECANOE BATTLE GROUND.

LAFAYETTE, September 25.—The Republican mass meeting of the district at Tippecanoe battle-ground to-morrow will be a grand affair. Mr. Blaine is here, the guest of Mr. Orth, and will speak to-morrow. The meeting will also be addressed by Ben Harrison and other speakers. There will be an immense affair. A delegation of 400 will be here from Michigan, and not less than 4,000 are coming from Illinois. Fifteen cars have been secured for Indianapolitans, and as many more by the people of Logansport and other valley towns. Fully 25,000 people will be in attendance.

Ohio.

ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MEETING.

DAYTON, September 25.—The Republican meeting and torchlight procession this evening was interrupted by a storm. The procession continued though the rain. The streets were filled with a large and great enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting adjourned to Becket Hall, and was addressed by Colonel Fred. Hecker, Mr. Peixotto and others, both in German and English.

THE CAMPAIGN AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, September 25.—General T. W. Conway, a Republican speaker who was mobbed in the Eighth ward on Friday night, spoke to one of the largest audiences of the campaign to-night, at White's Hall. He spoke for two hours, and his speech was received with tremendous applause. The burden of it was on the Southern question, Tilden question and Tilden as a reformer. General Conway has been invited to speak here again.

Senator Thurman and Stephen J. Meagher spoke to a large audience at the Opera House to-night. Thurman occupied most of the evening in a speech devoted to a comprehensive review of the political questions. He was well received.

The Republicans have what is intended to make the largest meeting of the campaign on the afternoon of the 5th prox., when Hon. J. G. Blaine will be the principal speaker. Delegations are expected from all parts of Michigan and Northern Ohio.

Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, of New York, speaks to the Democrats here next Friday evening.

State.

C. G. Memhardt has been presented to the voters of Blair county as an Independent candidate for Sheriff.

John W. Killinger has been nominated for Congress by the Independent Greenback party of Northumberland county.

Now doth the politician
Improve each shining hour,
And button-holer passing man,
And talk to him a shower.

Since the last general election in Dauphin county about one hundred persons have been naturalized by the courts in that section.

Jeromiah H. Beane and Charles B. Wells have been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the First, or city district, of Berks county.

Alfred Hayes has resigned his position as District Attorney of Union county, and the Republicans have nominated A. A. Linker as a candidate for that place.

The Democrats of Sullivan county have instructed for Hon. R. P. Allen, of Lycoming, as their choice for Senator in the twenty-fourth district.

READING, September 21.—The Democratic Legislative delegates of the First district of this county met yesterday and nominated Henry R. Hawman and Jacob Miller.

George G. Waller, of Wayne county, has been nominated by the Republicans for Senator in the Twenty-fourth district, composed of the Counties of Susquehanna and Wayne.

The following is the Democratic ticket of McKean county: Congress, C. I. Medbury; Senate, James Broder; Assembly, W. J. Davis; Associate Judges, Philo Ackley and W. S. Brownell.

The Democrats of the Fifth Senatorial district (Fifteenth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards of Philadelphia) have nominated Major Moses Veal for Senator, in opposition to Mr. Reyburn.

The Republicans of Elk county have put the following ticket in the field: Assembly, D. C. Oyster; Associate Judges, A. W. Gray and Horace Little; District Attorney, J. O. W. Bailey; Jury Commissioner, Martin Clover.

Edward G. Etter, a Democrat of Franklin county, has been arrested for striking the names of legal voters from the list of voters, and this was done in the office of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

The Republican conferees of the Fifteenth Congressional district, composed of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties, nominated Colonel Edward Overton, of Susquehanna, for Congress, upon the ninety-seventh ballot.

The following gentlemen have been named by the Independent Greenback party, of Northumberland county: Assembly, David Waldron and C. S. Chamberlin; Register and Recorder, John Jones; Jury Commissioner, Samuel F. Nevin.

The Republican Senatorial conferees of Lawrence and Mercer counties have not agreed upon a candidate. At their last meeting seven ballots were taken, which resulted three for Tidball, from Lawrence, and three votes for Wright, of Mercer.

The Republicans of Sullivan county have nominated the following ticket: Congress, E. M. Duncan; Senate, Adam Zaner; Assembly, John Huckle; Associate Judges, F. B. Brown and M. Quinn; Jury Commissioner, Joseph Pennington.

Hon. Joseph Powell, Democrat, has been renominated in the Fifteenth district, composed of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties. He was elected in 1874 by 101 majority over Lemoyne, Republican. The nomination of Mr. Powell was by acclamation.

Mr. William Roteh Wister, the "Independent" nominee in the Fifth Congressional district, fearing he couldn't beat Mr. Harmer, the Republican candidate, has "declined with thanks," and the Democracy has put up Mr. H. R. Allen, a "straight" Democrat. The "independent" dodge wouldn't work worth a cent.

The Democratic Senatorial conferees of Adams and Cumberland counties thus far have failed to make a nomination. Adams votes for Mr. Herter and Cumberland for Mr. Chesnut. The next meeting will be held on the 5th of October, and the Gettysburg *Compiler* says: "It is hoped that Colonel Chesnut will realize the force of his repeated pledges two years ago and redeem them by withdrawing in favor of Adams county, so that the nomination may be made and the decks cleared for action without further delay."

Will the Democratic papers please deny that Johnny Ryan, Democratic candidate for Sheriff of Cambria county, and a "Grant Postmaster" in Cambria City, ousted a one-armed man, seventy-five years of age, who had had five sons in the army, three of whom lost their lives in the service? And will they also deny that he still holds the Republican office while electioneering for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket? And also, will they please state if "Johnny Ryan was a Democrat when he got the Republican office, or was he a Republican when he got the Democratic office, or was he both, or is he either? Referred.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

The political pot is still boiling in the Twentieth Senatorial district among the Democrats. Beamish and Mahon are now in the field as rival candidates, each claiming the regular nomination. In the meantime the voters are expressing their opinions with a freedom that is truly refreshing. "Observer," in a late issue of the Scranton *Times*, asks the question: "How could Mr. Beamish dare to perpetrate such an outrage as to conspire with Mayor Nealon to drive by force Mr. Mahon, his delegates and his friends out of the hall on the day when the convention met at Carbondale?" Now let Mr. Beamish "come to the fore."

Conventions and conferences to be held this week are as follows: The Democratic Senatorial conference for the Thirty-first district will be held at Punxsutawney on Monday. On Tuesday, Chester County Republican Convention at West Chester; Northampton Democratic Convention at Nazareth; Republican Congressional Conference for the Twenty-seventh district at Franklin; Republican Congressional conference for the Twenty-first district at Pittsburgh. On Wednesday, the Democratic Congressional Conference for the Twentieth district at Lock Haven; Republican Senatorial Conference of the Thirty-seventh district at Brookville. On Thursday, the Republican County Convention for Potter at Coudersport; Democratic Senatorial conference of the Thirty-sixth district at Bedford. On Friday, Democratic Senatorial conference of the Thirty-fifth district at Bellefonte Springs.

EASTON, September 24.—The Republican Convention of Northampton county was held at Stockerton yesterday. The attendance was large. Hon. W. M. Shultz, Mayor of Easton, presided. The following nominations were made: Senator, H. D. Yeager; Assembly, E. Roscoe Riech, Owen Walter and Thomas Royer; Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions, John P. Huber; Director of Poor, C. L. Whitesell; Jury Commissioner, Daniel G. Brown. Hon. Henry Green, Hon. W. S. Kirkpatrick, B. E. Lehman, W. K. Yeager and John Homer were chosen Congressional conferees and instructed to support Howard J. Reeder. After the adjournment of the convention two meetings were held, presided over by Hon. John Shenese and Hon. E. N. Green, at which addresses were delivered by General W. H. McCartney, Hon. W. S. Kirkpatrick and Frank B. Copp, the latter in German.

ALLENTOWN, September 23.—The Hon. Samuel A. Bridges, Democrat, was to day nominated for Congress in convention at Catasauqua, for the district composed of Lehigh, Northampton and part of Bucks counties. Mr. Bridges is a retired lawyer, a graduate of Williams College, Massachusetts, and was a member of the Thirtieth and Thirty-third Congress; a resident of the district, composed of Lehigh and Bucks counties. The following gentlemen are the conferees to meet the conferees of Northampton and other Bucks counties: Hon. Joshua Stahler, Jacob S. Dillinger, James W. Wilson, A. B. Eckert, Joseph M. McClure and Jacob E. Zimmerman. Ex-Sheriff Holben was also nominated for Senator; George F. Gross, Frank S. Heller and Ernest Rahle for Assembly. David Weiler for Director of the Poor. Todd for County Commissioner, and Eli J. Sager and Lewis Klump for Trustees of Academy.

General.

Even the Maryland Republicans are talking about carrying their State for Hayes and Wheeler. All that is wanted is harmony, energy and—votes.

A Republican gain of from five to six Congressmen is certain in Ohio, and a gain of from four to five Republicans sure in Indiana.

Another candidate on the Democratic State ticket in Michigan refuses to run—Hon. Chauncey W. Greene, the nominee for Land Commissioner.

Ball, the head of the Democratic ticket in Ohio, answers the charge of selling out for $250, by corresponding and circulating a lying paper without his opponents.

The whole Tilden in a nutshell:
Samuel Joined Tammany.
Samuel Justified Treason.
Samuel Jumped Taxes.
Samuel Joined Tilden.

Some twenty years ago the Boston *Post*, in alluding to Charles Francis Adams who was before the people for an office, said: "The mantle of his father's greatness fell on him and smothered him."

The New York *Sun* admits what cannot be denied, that Tilden drew the character of the Credit Mobilier legislation. He put its members in the way of accomplishing the frauds they perpetrated.

Major J. W. De Forest, of New Haven, who for several years has not acted with the Republican party, announces himself in favor of Hayes and Wheeler. He is well known as a talented novelist.

Mr. Hancock, a prominent Democrat of Texas, has been successively beaten for the United States Senate, Democratic nomination for Governor and member of Congress, on the ground that he was a Union man during the war.

The people at large are not prepared to pay the bills of the Southern Confederacy. The drift of public opinion is unmistakably against Tilden and solid Southern dictation in national job work, and each day will offer new testimony of the truth.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The people keep asking Samuel T.—
"How is it, from 'C'
Clear down to the days of '72,
We got no income return from you?"
And Samuel Tilden's sole reply
Is a dry, sly smile and a winking eye,
And the brief remark to the gathering storm,
"Let's change the subject and talk of reform."

It is announced that a Democratic candidate in Pennsylvania has returned from a sumptuous tour in a hopeless state of mental aberration. The condition of the unfortunate man is not a fit subject for levity, but it is suggestive nevertheless. The effort to reconcile the incongruous and incompatibles of the Democratic party in the present campaign is enough to overthrow the strongest intellect.—*Milwaukee Democrat.*

The New York *Times'* correspondent at Newark gives an encouraging account of the Republican prospects in New Jersey. The party in that State has for some time been in excellent condition—compact, united and wide awake. In 1874 it lost the majority of the Congressional districts, but that was due to causes which no longer exist. This year there is good reason to hope that four out of the seven districts will be Republican, which will be a gain of two seats.

Hon. S. E. Chittenden was the presiding officer at the mass meeting last evening. In his opening remarks Mr. Chittenden said:

"If he [Tilden] were proved to be Gabriel himself I could not vote for him, supported as he is by the South."

We notice that Mr. Chittenden is more afraid of Southern rebels without arms than he is of Northern plunderers who are loaded with skelet on keys and who confiscate our property through the illegal taxes they place upon it.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

It is exceedingly hard for the Democracy to lose all their political capital based on the hard times by a return of business prosperity. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* snarls about it some, and clearly wishes the lack of confidence would delay its coming till after the election. An extreme paucism would say that the revival is owing to the confidence that Tilden will be elected, but as the same argument seems so much more conclusive in favor of Mr. Hayes, it is not convincing. After all, is it not barely possible that the financial distress was caused by something other than Republican legislation or a promise to resume specie payments?

The Cumberland *News* says that the Democracy of West Virginia are paralyzed with the fear of impending defeat, and are making a desperate effort to sustain themselves. We have the best authority for stating that last week a certain clerk of one of the House committees went to New York to interview Tilden and to lay before him a written statement signed by all the Democratic electors of West Virginia and several of the members of Congress. This document sets forth in most urgent terms the absolute necessity of an immediate supply of money and of speakers in order to save the State. It declares that the Republicans are gaining ground every day, and that the State is lost, beyond peradventure, to the Democratic party, unless immediate and substantial aid is given. They appeal to Mr. Tilden and his committee to open that "barl o' money" as the only means of saving West Virginia from going Republican.

Identification of the Northfield Robbers.

ST. PAUL, September 25.—The Chief of Police of St. Louis, a member of the police force of that city, and Mr. C. B. Hunn, Superintendent of the United States Express Company, arrived in this city Sunday morning. They came for the purpose of establishing the identity of the dead and wounded robbers. After examining the dead body here of the man killed at Madelia, they, without hesitation, pronounced it to be that of Charley Pitts, and from photographs are satisfied that those killed at Northfield were Bill Chadwick and Cecil Miller. The prisoners they identify as Cole Younger, Bob Younger and Al. Carter, a notorious Texas desperado.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. TILDEN.

MILLWOOD, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PA., September 5, 1876.

Samuel J. Tilden, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—As you are one of the candidates before the people of the United States for the position of their President, I feel warranted in presenting for your consideration and asking your careful investigation of the facts and principles which I will submit in this communication.

We are now suffering more intensely from the financial convulsion which was inaugurated by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. than by any previous similar event, and unless soon relieved the existence of our Government may be endangered. Under the promptings of poverty and hunger, such as now prevail in this country, men will forget the rights of property, and will not hesitate to supply their indispensable wants, by taking without compensation the property of others. When that occurs so generally as not to be prevented by the civil power, money, ambition and cupidity will promptly conspire to protect the property of the wealthy, and the starving millions will be repressed by the irresistable power of well paid battalions, and the ballot and the Constitution may be extinguished with liberty. I agree with you that the ills now paralyzing our people were caused by the investment of all their accumulations, and every dollar they could borrow, in great public improvements, in magnificent public and private buildings, in extensive manufacturing establishments, in extending the area devoted to agriculture, in securing comfortable homes by inducing men and mechanics, in reward-ing politicians and their retainers, and in lavish, intemperate and licentious personal expenses, and that the vast sums thus invested are to-day valueless for the payment of the immense debts now oppressing our people, created to accomplish these ends.

Before we can devise a remedy for the ills resulting from our past errors, we must determine the amount of our indebtedness, our indispensible outlays and our means of payment. The debts of our national, State and municipal governments our corporations and individuals amounted to at least $15,000,000,000, subject to interest at rates ranging between five and twelve per cent. per annum, the average rate being at least eight per cent., requiring $1,200,000,000 each year to discharge the interest. It requires at least $1,000,000,000 each year to pay the salaries of our Government officers and our secular and religious teachers. This aggregate annual contribution of $2,200,000,000 to the money lender, the officials and teachers must all be derived from the annual received by the products of the labor of our people in excess of their own wants sold to other nations, or from the accumulations of previous years. The drain on these demands cannot now be met from these sources. The deficiency is being made up by the forced sale of the property of the debtor class and their bankruptcy. Unless the products of labor increase in quantity and value, the decimation of the debtor class will not only continue until the property of every one in the land is concentrated in the hands of their creditors. After the individual debts have been thus discharged, the public debts remain unpaid, and the interest on them and the expenses of Government are undiminished. It is obvious the debtor class being bankrupt and the producers being idle, the creditor class must contribute the entire amount necessary to discharge these obligations, until the financial revolution is fully accomplished.

During this period of transition the requisite amount to pay the interest and maintain our governments cannot be furnished by any one of the States, or the aggregate of their property or the repudiation of the public debts is an inevitable necessity. Relief can be obtained only by increasing the amount required to pay the interest on our debts and the salaries of our Government officers and teachers, and increasing productions to furnish the means. The ills of slavery, and of our ability to supply the wants of other nations. This can be done only by reducing the rate of interest on money.

If it was reduced to three per cent., about the average rate in Great Britain and Europe, the contribution to the money lender for each year would be reduced from $1,200,000,000 to $450,000,000; and as the rate of interest is the absolute arbiter of the cost of every commodity produced in the United States, the necessaries of life would be reduced proportionately, and the salaries of our Government officers and teachers could be equitably diminished in the same ratio, and the aggregate annual outlay for interest and salaries would be only $750,000,000, in place of $2,200,000,000. The reduction of interest cannot be effected until the supply of money exceeds the demand. The demand for money is so much in excess of the supply as to enable lenders, in defiance of sovereign legislation and penalties limiting the rate of interest to six per cent. in Pennsylvania, to exact, with impunity, even to twelve per cent. for money loaned on first class mortgage securities.

The only way to increase the supply of money sufficiently to reduce the rate of interest in this country to the standard of other agricultural, manufacturing and commercial nations, and equalize the compensation realized by the money lenders and the managers of our productive industries for the profits they derive exclusively employ in their operations, is by converting our national bonds into national money. The adoption of this measure would relieve us from the payment each year of over $160,000,000 in gold for interest on our national bonds and increase the volume of money about $1,000,000,000. By applying the amount saved by relief from payment of interest on our national bonds, to the redemption of a like amount each year of the national money, and by the constructive process of specie payments would be at once inaugurated, our national debt would be paid in twenty years; and as the gold to pay the interest on the bonds, or redeem a like amount of the national money, would be set once unoccupied and employed in the industrial pursuits of the people, the wealth and prosperity of the country would be increased in a ratio equal to the increase of the national money. Specie payments would be established

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1876.

THE Mercantile Library is indebted to Mr. J. F. HENRICI for the gift of ten volumes to its scientific and technological department.

TILDEN hold that "the advance of Union soldiers across Southern soil was a trespass, and that every soldier made himself liable as a trespasser." Mr. HOPKINS is for TILDEN and "reform."

ONCE more, Mr. HOPKINS, Will you, or will you not, vote for House bill No. 553, which provides for the payment for stores and supplies taken or furnished for the army of the United States, including the use and loss of vessels and boats? Your constituents have a right to know.

THE Democratic glee clubs are singing the old "rally round the flag boys," with the last line altered to "shouting the battle-cry of TILDEN." They are wise to leave the word "Freedom" out of that line of the song, especially when we consider that, in 1864, "the battle cry of TILDEN" was "the war is a failure." They had better alter the song once more, and keep themselves busy "shouting the rebel cry of TILDEN."

TILDEN regarded the war as an infamy, and was prepared "to resist under any circumstances the use of force to coerce the South into the Union," while HENDRICKS denounced President LINCOLN as "a smutty old tyrant," and demanded that he be swept out of political existence. These are the candidates of HOPKINS and COCHRAN for the two highest offices in the gift of the people, and they stand on the same platform together.

THERE is a steadily increasing demand for fine American woolens, chiefly because of the failures of foreign manufacturers, and those American firms are doing best who send out first-class goods. Overproduction in common goods is the primary cause of poor trade and financial disaster, and manufacturers, after seeing their stock slaughtered, are comprehending the state of things, and are taking up a higher grade of manufacture.

REFORM is necessary. By crooked practices Governor HENDRICKS, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, some years ago became a large stockholder in the Indianapolis Water Works Company. In 1875, the property of the company was assessed and taxed at $300,000. In the report of the State Board of Equalization for 1876, it appears that no return has been made of the property of this company, and that it escapes taxation altogether. Governor HENDRICKS is by virtue of his office chairman of the board in question.

THE official records of the present Democratic House of Representatives, compared with the records of previous Congresses, show the number of employees to be larger than ever before. The following summary gives the exact increase made by this "economical" "reform" body:

	Forty-third Congress.	Forty-fourth Congress.
Speaker	1	4
Clerk	23	20
Sergeant-at-Arms	3	4
Doorkeeper	23	33
Postmaster	16	16
Committees	17	38
Total	89	115

THE question whether our new four-and-a-half per cent. bonds will go rapidly is already decided in the affirmative. It is believed by the Treasury officials that the syndicate will take the entire three hundred millions before the first of next March. But the calls will be as small as possible and often. It is the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury never to make a call of more than ten millions at a time if he can help it, for the reason that it was always a source of great trouble and demoralization to the clerks to make a large call, and the recent reduction of force has made large calls of bonds hazardous to the interests of the Government.

AN ex-County Treasurer and an ex-County Commissioner in Pennsylvania, both members of a plundering ring, have been tried at Wilkesbarre on charges of extortion and embezzlement, found guilty, compelled to disgorge and sentenced to imprisonment as well. Strange to say, this result has been reached while a ring is in delay. Prosecuting lawyers in Pennsylvania are evidently less thrifty than they are in New York, or, perhaps, the Pennsylvania ring does not have quite so much law-making than our Tammany and canal operators in this States. If they had retired wealthy they might still have been out of jail.—*New York Herald.*

The *Herald* might have added that both these individuals were Democrats, and deeply imbued with the necessity of "reform."

WHEN, a few months ago, TOOMBS of Georgia was asked if he would accept a nomination for Congress, he replied:

> If every man, woman and child in this district was to rise up in presidiuppon me, I would not take it. I hate the Government of the United States, and would give up my life to overthrow it. Hence, sir, as a gentleman, I could not accept office in its service. It's a question of honor with me. I hate the Government and despise its disciples. I would not sit with the men who are at present in Congress. If I were admitted, *I should* soon be expelled, for I should *rise* at the first opportunity and denounce as utterly fraudulent the infamous amendments.

TOOMBS is now stumping South Carolina in the interest of HAMPTON, TILDEN and "reform."

THE *Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association* very truthfully claims that the continued prosperity of Western farmers is owing to the policy of protection to home industry. That policy gridironed the North with railroads, and multiplied lines in the South; cheapened the cost of crop culture by stimulating the inventive genius that has supplied such varied additions of labor-saving machinery for agriculture; reduced the expense of transportation by diminishing the outlay for railway tracks and rolling stock, and by increasing competition for freights, and prospered our farmers by thus enabling them to outrival Russia in the foreign grain markets. HOPKINS and COCHRAN stand on a platform avowedly committed to the destruction of the protective system.

TILDEN was a member of the Committee on Resolutions in the National Democratic Convention of 1864. The Committee reported the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That * * justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for *cessation of hostilities*, with a view, etc.

The following year JAMES PARTON, the author, wrote of him the following remarkable prophesy:

> The name of Tilden will ever live as the author of this and kindred yearnings for peace. Whenever the Southern States are restored into full political power, this resolution will alone be a sufficient passport to their affections, and *we predict that the Chairman of that Committee will live to see the day* when his leadership will be acknowledged from Richmond to New Orleans, as it now is supreme upon Manhattan Island.

THE great soldiers' and sailors' reunion at Indianapolis seemed to have quickened all the slumbering reunion of the Democratic party, and called forth its pent-up ire. It could hardly be otherwise than that a meeting of the soldiers and sailors that crushed rebellion and squelched armed treason should be strongly Republican. None but knaves and fools dare deny the historic truth that the Democratic organization was treason South and sympathy with traitors North. Many patriotic Democrats, whose hearts were better than the principles of their party, stood gallantly shoulder to shoulder with the Republicans in the war. For this they are worthy of all praise, and it is a sad pity that any such should be found willing to blur their proud escutcheon by voting with those who did all in their power to destroy our country. It is eminently fit that they who ingloriously sympathized with rebels in arms should now vote with them in trying to secure by ballot what they failed to obtain in the arbitrament of blood.

TILDEN'S hired man SINNOTT says, speaking for the great income tax jumper: "Nearly all his income from investments paid the tax through the corporations whose bonds and stocks he held without allowance for the lawful deductions." This plea that the corporations paid the proper tax is based on an untruth. The law provided that where annual income exceeds $10,000, and paid a tax of five per cent., any portion of such income which was derived from dividends paid by corporations which had previously paid a tax of three per cent. was still chargeable with the rate of two per cent. on the return of the person by whom the dividends were received. The entire explanation is a pitiable failure, while another damaging thing against it is, that it is not the explanation at first determined upon. There is no possible doubt that the "brotherly" line of defense was at one time agreed upon. The substance of it leaked out, and was so unmercifully riddled that a new theory was at once adopted. The second is even weaker than the first. That it will not help the case is every day more and more evident.

THE "CAMERON" RING!

The chief argument, or rather pretext, made use of to induce Republicans to vote in favor of JAMES H. HOPKINS, and against their own candidate, RUSSELL ERRETT, consists in the charge that Mr. ERRETT is "identified" with what the Democracy are pleased to style the "CAMERON and MACKEY ring." What this ring consists of the *Post* clearly defines as follows, in its issue of yesterday:

> When we name Cameron, we mean to include Morton Blaine, Ingersoll, Shepherd and Grant; all in fact who are working by foul means and false issues to deceive and cheat the voters into an indorsement of the present corrupt Administration.

Of course the distinguished gentlemen named, the President of the United States, and all other prominent statesmen in the Republican "ring" are really meant, as the *Post* admits, although for electioneering purposes it is styled, as the *Post* states, the "CAMERON ring."

Now Mr. ERRETT is not identified with any ring or faction, but for a lifetime has been known as an unwavering advocate of those principles of which the Republican party is the natural growth and exponent. He was an anti-slavery man years since, when it was a reproach to be one, and in this city published a journal devoted to the dissemination of anti-slavery doctrine. His whole life and conduct has been consistent throughout, and is not the result of corrupt affiliation with any set of individuals, however distinguished. Perhaps the gentlemen named, Senator CAMERON and his friends, have done as much as any others that could be mentioned to perpetuate the ascendancy of the Republican cause in Pennsylvania. For this reason they are particularly obnoxious to the Democracy of our State, and on all occasions are the especial objects of denunciation and abuse, not only by organs like the *Post*, but by their stump-orators of every caliber. No copperhead of reasonable length and dimensions can be found in Western Pennsylvania who does not exhibit on all occasions towards Senator CAMERON and his personal friends, or any other leading Republican of the State or nation, a rancorous and venomous malignity. They hold them all up to publicobloquy and contempt as ringsters, public plunderers, etc., and as being men without honor or integrity! The very fierceness of their hate is the best evidence in the world that they themselves recognize the importance of crushing out, can it be done, the men who have done so much to keep them from coveted power and place in the county. Mr. ERRETT'S association with these gentlemen, however, has been like that of any Republican called upon to take an active part in State politics, which, of course, has brought him in contact with all the prominent members of his own party. He has no apologies to make or explanations to offer for having been long and actively associated with any or all of them in keeping Pennsylvania always in line in the Republican column.

The "ring" with which Mr. HOPKINS is politically "identified" is of a very different sort from that to which Mr. ERRETT and Messrs. MORTON, BLAINE, INGERSOLL *et. al.* are charged by the *Post* as belonging to. It embraces the very worst elements of disloyalty, and the charitable veil of amnesty has alone saved his friends and political associates, who are eminent members thereof, from the pains and penalties of treason. HILL, of Georgia; JOHN R. TUCKER, of Virginia, who impudently claimed in the House in its last session without rebuke from HOPKINS, that a Virginia justice of the peace could stop and search the mails of the United States while in transit; J. H. RAGAN, ex-Postmaster General of the Confederacy; W. W. WILSHIRE, of Arkansas, who proposed that the Government pay over two thousand millions of claims for "damages" to property in the South; PROCTOR KNOTT, who didn't, as he said, "care a d—n for the House of Representatives;" the notorious SAM RANDALL and VICTOR E. PIOLETT, of Pennsylvania; FERNANDO WOOD, who wished to take New York city out of the Union during the rebellion—these and a host of such whom it is unnecessary to name, form the Democratic "ring" of which Mr. HOPKINS is a member. They are all laboring together in a common cause and for the ascendancy of the same political party, not only in the National Congress but in every department of it. MR. HOPKINS is seeking a re election that he may again return to congenial association with these, his political coadjutors. Republicans of the Twenty-second District, be not deluded by the dairy side issues which are thrust into the contest by the Democratic candidate and his friends: but be true to your party and your cherished convictions, and vote for the Republican nominee for Congress, whose public and private record is without the shadow of suspicion or reproach, and the surest guarantee of the faithful discharge of his duty.

THE *Post* prates about the Constitution and what it guarantees and inhibits. What does the Democratic party care about constitutional guarantees? The insurrectionary spirit which animates that party may be inferred from the fact that as recently as February, 1872, the Democrats in Congress declared that "no government can long exist half black and half white;" also that a conflict of race is inevitable, and that "in a struggle for the political power of the State, this conflict is already as clearly marked as white is from black." The party did not avow any such sentiments in its national platform that year, any more than it did at St. Louis last summer, but the quotations are taken from a Democratic report on the Ku Klux outrages. It was not merely the Democratic members of the committee who said this, for every Democrat in Congress indorsed the report, and it was accepted and approved by the entire Democratic press. No Democrat, in Congress or out, ever repudiated its views of the negro question. Hence it may be fairly inferred that the settled attitude of the Democracy toward the negro. The report was signed by Senator BAYARD, of Delaware; COX, of New York; BECK, of Kentucky, and VAN TRUMP, of Missouri. Neither HOPKINS nor COCHRAN were then in Congress. The different sections of the country were represented, and the entire party was then, and has been ever since, unanimous in the indorsement of that report. On the 527th page of that document occurs the following suggestive passage in a discussion of the situation in South Carolina:

> But while the negroes of the South have position and power in the administration of public affairs now, who can say, who can lock into the future so clearly as to enable him to say how long this unnatural state of things will last. No one is so prescient as to be able to fix the period of its duration, but that it must end somehow, and at some time not in the distant future, no philosophic thinker will doubt. It is almost another abnormal, too much opposed to the instinctive feeling, some will say prejudices, of the white race, to endure beyond the peculiar condition of popular opinion brought about by a war prosecuted in the end for the freedom, if not the enfranchisement, of the negro. Gradually in time, and under a change of circumstances, this exceptional state of the popular mind will wear out and pass away, and *public opinion will vibrate back to its old condition, as it existed prior to the disturbing influences of the war.*

THE Democrats are disgusted as well as confounded by the evidence that the Southern rebels are getting their claims for property lost during the war ready for presentation as soon as the Democrats get into power. Section 3,480 of the Revised Statutes forbids payment of accounts, claims and demands in favor of any person who promoted or encouraged rebellion. Mr. MERRIMON introduced a bill into the Senate to repeal that law, and there is no reason to doubt that a Democratic Senate would repeal it at once. The introduction of the bill shows that preparations are made to clear the road for the claimants who have organized in Missouri, and are making elaborate preparation in Georgia, and are pushing forward a strong skirmish line in all the Southean States. Mr. RIDDLE, of Tennessee, introduced a bill (No. 2,364):

> Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and is hereby authorized to allow reasonable compensation *to all citizens of the United States* for the use and occupancy of property by the United States army, or any part thersof, during the late civil war, in the same manner and under the same regulations as compensation as now allowed for quartermaster stores used by said army.

The Southern Representatives know perfectly that the Fourteenth Amendment is not in the way of this movement, but that they have only to repeal a clause of the Revised Statutes; and they have already introduced bills to do that, directly and indirectly. Evidently, if they ever get the power, they will clear the way very fast. The phrase that Mr. RIDDLE employs, "all citizens of the United States," includes all Confederates, and was constructed with precision for that purpose.

To show that the Missouri Democrats and ex rebels are getting ready to push *their* claims, we cite the following, which is a copy of a certificate now in the possession of General TUTTLE, of Iowa. It is an original document issued by the Governor of Missouri under an existing law of that State:

No. 933. [Seal of the State.] $1,838 43.

It is hereby certified that the State of Missouri is indebted to James Wheeler in the sum of $1,838 43 on account of service in Colonel Shook's regiment Marion county E. M. M. (enrolled militia of Missouri). This certificate is not payable by the State until after the claim of said James Wheeler for his services has been presented to the United States Government and the amount allowed and paid to the State, and then only for the actual amount received from the United States Goverament.

City of Jefferson, Mo., 18th July, 1874.

[Signed] SILAS WOODSON,
Governor of Missouri.

J. O. CRAFTON, Acting Paymaster General.

[Indorsed] JAMES WHEELER.

Issued in accordance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved March 19, 1874.

Here we have a formal certificate of the State of Missouri promising to pay the sum of $1,838 43 for services in the State (rebel) militia. According to its terms the certificate is not payable until the claim has been allowed and paid by the United States Government to the State of Missouri, showing that the object of the act was to enable claimants to recover from the United States, and not from the State.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The days and nights are of equal length now.

"The Issues of the Campaign"—Democratic Defeats.

Nature is pinning scarlet flowers all over her pet maples.

The katydids have chirped for over six weeks, and no frost yet.

Like Balaam of old, Tilden was dumb with shame and his ass spoke for him.

Hoosierland is now the Cave of the Winds, there is so much blowing there.

The annual burning of the Great Dismal Swamp is going on, with entire success.

A sequel of the unprecedently hot summer is the yellow fever that rages along the South Atlantic coast.

The New York hotels are filled to overflowing with country buyers, which indicates a lively fall trade.

The planet Saturn has a remarkable protrusion on its western limb, indicating disturbance—perhaps a Saturnalia.

"Shut the door" now greets everybody justas they are smilingly about to make some remark on entering the office.

The next great sale of coal, the products of the Pittston and Pennsylvania Companies, will take place to-morrow.

"Hell Gate" is a corruption of the German word "Horll Gatt," which means "whirl-passage" or "whirlpool strait."

Of the 295 Congregational churches in Connecticut, 182 are over a hundred years old. A great many have exceedingly venerable buildings.

The proclamation of awards by the judges of the Centennial Exhibition will be made to-morrow. The awards will be of exceptional value.

The Centennial Exposition has commenced to draw. For the past thirty days the railroads running into Philadelphia have averaged a passenger list of 54,500 per day.

The cultivation of the willow is contemplated by some Western farmers, they thinking that by cultivating superior grades of the basket willow they can make a profit per acre of $150.

The New York creditors of the defunct city of Memphis have called upon the Mayor of that city to meet them, that some terms may be fixed upon for a settlement.

The little knot of red which adorns nine out of ten hats worn by ladies this season reminds one of the dab of crimson lake or vermillion which artists manage to throw in to lighten up a landscape.

The most remarkable election on record has just taken place at Chatillon, France, where 102 votes were cast; six municipal counsellors to be chosen, and divided among seventy-five candidates.

The blowing up of Hell Gate makes New York several miles nearer to several places; but it won't make it any nearer to inside the gate. It has always been next door to that, and the "best of neighbors."

American sewing silk has so completely got possession of the home market that a leading manufacturing firm in that line is about to establish an agency in London to dispute the English market with the European makers.

The newspapers and poets are throwing out many eloquent articles on the glories of the autumn leaf, but the trees don't carry out their part of the programme. The autumn leaf hasn't begun to "tint with dying glory" worth a cent.

That was a beautiful idea which a five-year-old scientist expressed when he told his mother that he gussed the stars were only the roots of the flowers which were growing in heaven, which roots had grown so deep down and come through.

The Supreme Court of Connecticut has decided that a citizen of that State must, in equity and in the absence of constitutional or precise statutory provision, pay taxes in his own State on a mortgage held by him on property in other States.

There is in Breton a church where the beadle carries round the plate and gives a pinch of snuff to every one who drops a penny therein. When a man sneezes, therefore, it is proof positive that he has contributed to the support of public worship.

During the recent strike of colliers in South Yorkshire, England, the employers lost £500,000, and the workmen £250,000. This, added to the loss sustained by the railway companies, makes a total loss of £872,000 during fourteen weeks. There is a moral here.

The Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations will hold a meeting at the Centennial on Thursday. The object of the society is obviously important, and the time for the discussion of the great questions of international law is certainly opportune.

A remarkable revelation comes from the paper trade. The trade is turning toward Europe, and some forty leading American manufacturers have placed at the command of a commission house in New York, an unlimited amount of paper to be exported at the discretion of the consignees.

PERSONAL.

It is seriously stated that Mrs. Tilton will sue for a divorce, and Lawyer Shearman is investigating matters with that end in view.

A wealthy old Salt Lake Mormon wretch has married six sweet Swedish sisters, and their widowed mother sighs to make the seventh. So says a Salt Lake journal.

Leander P. Richardson, the newspaper correspondent who was lost and is found, is now living at Denver, Colorado, and is going to lecture, this winter, on "Beyond the Mississippi" and "American Homes."

The English farm laborers have made their fourth purchase of land this year from the fund maintained by contributions of two pence a week from each member. The land is in Nottinghamshire and is valued at $8,500.

The report that Mr. Sankey will be supplanted by another singer at the revival meetings in Chicago is authoritatively denied, as is the report that there is any disagreement whatever between him and Mr. Moody. Mr. Stebbins only organizes and directs the chorus choir to supplement Mr. Sankey's work.

A day or two before the Hell Gate explosion, a married man called on General Newton and besought him to give him a front seat for his mother-in-law, regardless of expense. The old lady's eyes, he said, were not very good, and he wouldn't mind how dangerous it was so long as he could get her a good place. The General, who is a married man himself, shook hands with him warmly and gave him a pass for two, and the applicant withdrew with tears in his eyes, declaring that the General was a gueiss man.

It turns out that Tweed made his escape from New York city with a passport from the Department of State, drawn up in the name of one Secor. His use of this passport constitutes a crime against the United States, for which on his arrival here he must answer to the United States. By section 5,426 of the Revised Statutes "every person who unlawfully uses or attempts to use any order or certificate of citizenship, issued to or in the name of any other person, or in a fictitious name, or in the name of a deceased person, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not less than one year nor more than five years, or by a fine of not less than three hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

STATE NEWS.

Reading policemen haven't been paid for three months.

The Chester colored folks are going to erect a co operative mill.

Several families will emigrate from Fairview, Montgomery county, to Kansas.

The Comte de Paris has been elected an honorary member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Rev. T. DeWitt, Talmage, of Brooklyn, will lecture before the Chester county teachers' institute.

Captain A. J. Gerz died recently in Lancaster. He was a gallant soldier in the late war, and highly respected by his friends and acquaintances.

A Conestoga girl of seventeen years speared (put on laths) 2,240 stalks of tobacco in four hours, which is considered very fast work even for a man.

While defending himself from a party of roughs, a Philadelphia saloon keeper accidentally shot and seriously wounded one of his friends who was struggling with one of the roughs.

Some person entered the freight depot of the Stony Creek Railroad depot, Montgomery county, while the freight agent was engaged outside, and demolished the battery of the telegraphic instrument.

Taree children of Mr. Miller, 1224 North Tenth street, Reading, died with diphtheria in forty-eight hours, and a fourth child is sick with it. The disease prevails alarmingly in the northeastern section of the city.

At the sale of the furniture of the Oxford Seminary, last week, the old piano, from which music had been pounded into the education of the young lady pupils for nearly half a century, was sold for twenty-five cents.

Benneville Kleinginnie, near the "three mile house," Berks county, has a daughter, aged nine years, who has neither arms nor feet. There is a small extension on each arm, about three inches long, with which she can pick apples from the ground, and carry small articles.

In a drunken frolic at Bowman's Patch, near Mahanoy City, a row occurred, and a number of shots were fired. John Cody, of the Patch, received the contents of a double barreled shot gun in his right shoulder and hip, but refuses to tell who shot him. An other man had his coat-tail shot away.

J. Barkley Smith, of Lower Oxford, Chester county, shipped last week to Philadelphia twelve very fine hogs, of the Berkshire breed. The gross weight of the dozen porkers was 4,560 pounds, an average of 380 pounds. Mr. Smith received the snug sum of $300 96 for the lot—$8 25 per hundred. The hogs were all of one litter, and were just one year old.

Amelia Myers, a young girl residing in Heidelberg township, York county, was attacked on Thursday last by a vicious bull, while engaged in feeding calves in a field, and was tossed some fifteen feet into the air, falling into pool of water. The interference of some farm hands near by rescued her from her perilous position before the bull could repeat the attack.

George Leukens, aged forty, a widower, lately released from the Lancaster County Insane Asylum, cut his throat from ear to ear, at the Gap, in his father's shoemaker shop with a shoe knife. He formerly hung himself but his mother cut him down before life was extinct. After he cut his throat he had strength enough left to say that a little fairy told him to do it. His doctor says he cannot live.

During the past week fourteen new cases of smallpox and one death from this disease were reported to the Reading Board of Health. President Weidman announces that since the first of January ninety-five cases of smallpox and nineteen deaths were reported. During the past three weeks forty-three new cases occurred in thirty-six houses. He says: "There is no doubt smallpox is spreading in this city."

One of Brigham Young's bishops, Edward Hunter, has been on a visit to friends at West Chester. He is in his eighty-fourth year, but is still active and his eyes retain much of their youthful fire, but he is slightly paralyzed. The Bishop was formerly a resident of Philadelphia city, where he owned at one time a tract of about five hundred acres, and his reputed wealth at present is said to reach $2,000,000.

The house of John A. Keyser, at Evansburg, Montgomery county, was entered and robbed on Thursday night, the burglar taking two watches and some money from the chamber in which Mr. and Mrs. Keyser were sleeping, without awakening them. The robbery was discovered at day light, and a suspicious character arrested, with the stolen property in his possession, but not until after a long pursuit and surrounding him in a thicket by a number of persons with loaded guns. He was a stranger, and was well supplied with bury ar's tools.

The "Smutty Old Tyrant."

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, the Democratic nominee for Vice President, made a speech at Chicago, September 1, 1864, ratifying the nomination of McClellan for President, in which he said:

> "We must elect whether we will be ruled by the law or by the sword. By the power of the law we are all equals. But the law has been set aside, and we are now an enslaved people, subject to the will of one man. We will be ground by argument and physical force. We shall not willingly become slaves when we can save our liberties. * * He trusted that the life still remained in the masses, and that they have not been sunk so low by the four years of despotism but that they could rise to crush out abolitionism, and to hurl the SMUTTY OLD TYRANT at Washington out of political existence. For the last few years they, as a nation, have been oppressed, and have suffered, if ever a nation could suffer."

Abraham Lincoln, who was assassinated by a Democrat, was the "smutty old tyrant," who was thus stigmatized by Hendricks.

Amongst the notable names in our diplomacy is Eugene Schuyler. Although his investigations in Servia on the trail of the Turkish barbarians are in the nature of special correspondence, they have brought him more consequence than all his labors in literature and translation, for he was the introducer of Ivan Turganeff's tales and many other matters from the Russian. Owing to some jealousy or misunderstanding or abuse of his efficiency, Schuyler was transferred to the other end of the empire and the story set afloat that he was an undue partisan of Russian interests. He belongs to the celebrated Schuyler family of New York and New Jersey, and his diligence at acquiring the Sclavonic languages and his enterprise in their politics and literature affects us pleasantly. Although merely a counsul, he has reflected great credit upon our diplomacy.

Bishop Cridge, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, has returned from England, having fulfilled his mission as delegate to the Free Church of England, with whom the former body are in federal union. He reports that he was warmly received during his five weeks' visitation, not only by the church to whom he was sent, but by evangelical men of nearly all the Protestant bodies. Bishop Cridge also held a prolonged interview with Lord Ebury, whose revised prayer-book is used by the Free Church, who complained of the great apathy and timidity of the Evangelical clergy of the Established Church in resisting the aggressions of ritualism.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.
PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES K. STEVENSON.....Secretary
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee. Robert C. Schmertz. Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer. SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.
For 25 Cents
WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE
AND SEND THE
Campaign Weekly
Commercial,
A 36 Column Paper,
From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.
ADDRESS,
THE COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of S. G. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day mutually dissolved. The business will be continued under the old firm name by N. P. SAWYER.

September 1st, 1876. N. P. SAWYER.

Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, October 5, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have no business relations of any kind with any partnerships, with the exception of the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank.

JOHN H. SAWYER, SR.

September 22, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between JOHN STONE, DANIEL STONE, GEORGE W. STONE and the legal representatives of JAMES S. CRUMP, deceased, under the firm of the Coal Valley Coal Company, was this 2d day of September, 1876, dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late partnership are in the hands of James S. Crump retiring from said firm, and William A. Stone being added to said firm.

The business of the Coal Valley Coal Company will be continued as heretofore by Jos. A. Stone, George W. Stone and Wm. A. Stone. All debts owing to said Coal Valley Coal Company are to be settled at their usual place of business, at 141½ Water street, Pittsburgh.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Having associated with me my brother-in-law, CHAS. WIELAND, of St. Louis, the importation of our specialty, Imperial White Vinegar, will be continued as heretofore at the old stand, 63 South Gay street, under the name and style of

BELLMAN & WIELAND.

Baltimore, September 1, 1876.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Statement of Condition of the Com'py.
JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	171,426 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	715,200 00
United States Bonds (market value)	269,272 50
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,445 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,560 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals	33,100 00
Real Estate	50,487 34
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	19,604 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	70,040 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies Issued at Home Office	3,410 13
	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED."
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.
TO INVENTORS!
THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any Inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.
For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,
NO. 104 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHRISTOPHER ZUG and CHARLES H. ZUG, late copartners as ZUG AND COMPANY, Bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 9TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1876, at 10 o'clock P. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.

Test: S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

NEXT PRESIDENT.
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANT ED. Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, O.
TuThS

DRY GOODS.

1876
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.
New Silks!
New Cashmeres!
New Dress Goods!
Our stock of Black and Colored Silks is now, as heretofore, replete in every quality, and our large sales on these goods is a sufficient guarantee to our patrons as to prices being the lowest.
At 75c to $1 25 and upwards, superior bargains in Black Silks.
Shaded Silks.
At $1, assorted shades in Brown Dress Silks.
At $1 12½, very latest fall shades in Colored Silks, with a very fine line of Striped, Checked, Mourning and Brocade Silks, all at our old and usual lowest prices.
Fancy Dress Goods.
Our stock of Fancy Dress Goods has been entirely replenished with all the very latest novelties in New Fall Dress Goods, in all classes of goods, and lowest to finest textures, from 8c per yard to $2.
Cashmeres.
Our line of Black Cashmeres and Colored Cashmeres in latest shades will in the future be found always leading, both as to variety and prices. It is now very complete and extra good bargains offered.
Flannels.
A very large and complete stock of Eastern and Country Made Flannels, all in new patterns at right prices. Fine Pressed and Opera Flannels. Embroidered Skirting and Shaker Flannels.
New Goods.
New Goods at the Lowest Prices.
With somewhat the feeling of pride one of the Most Complete West of New very frequently, twice, the Leading No Most Complete, Fresh and Attractive it

James Caldwell & Co.
HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW STOCK OF
Fall and Winter
DRESS GOODS
Which Buyers will find worthy of inspection before making their purchases.
A large stock of Black Silks from 81 to $5 per yard. Plain and Colored Dress Silks in all the new shades.
Black and Colored Cashmeres from 75c to $2 per yard.
Black and Colored Merinos at very low prices.
Black English

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 25, 1876.

The week opened quietly in financial circles, the demand for accommodations from the commercial and manufacturing interests being comparatively good, but by no means so large as to tax the resources of lenders. Rates are steady at 7@9 per cent., with perhaps a little tendency toward firmness. Some quotations are made as high as 10 per cent., but the condition of the market is such that the principle of Keep, the New York millionaire of years gone by, that investments paying that rate are to be distrusted, is still applicable. First-class paper is generally done by the banks for their best customers at 8 per cent. and that may be regarded as the general rate. Drafts on New York are in abundant supply and rule at par.

—Reports of general business from other cities of the country are of a more sanguine and encouraging character than is to be made of the rather slight improvement that has taken place here as yet. The increasing activity extends beyond the mere commercial movement and embraces a numerous class of industries heretofore stagnant. As the prevailing feeling has its best expression in the spirit of the journals that come to us from the principal business centers, we epitomize as follows:

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "In nearly every direction a brisk trade is developing. The applications for discounts are more numerous. The aggregate of new paper offered is not large, but it is an encouraging sign that more of it is made, and that the growing supply comes from all sections. The leading manufacturing houses a goodly number of buyers are to be seen, and purchases are on a more generous scale than for several seasons past. Collections are generally reported fair." According to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the business outlook there was never better than at present, business in every department showing an unexpected outcome from all directions. Trade is flocking in from every quarter, and our merchants are unusually busy. From St. Paul, Minn., the announcement is made trade brisk in all departments, with "all orders treated most liberal." Minneapolis reports "a good degree of activity, though trade is retarded by the bad condition of the country roads." The Cincinnati *Price Current* speaks of "a steady growth of confidence and a recovery of the merchandising markets from the point of extreme depression." At Cleveland the *Herald* speaks of a good demand for money with a general improvement in business. Throughout the Middle States reports are pretty much of the same tenor. The Baltimore *Sun*, of Saturday, says: "In all the leading branches of commerce there is a growing feeling of confidence, which is of itself a strong basis of improvement." The *Journal of Commerce*, of the same city, fully confirms this statement, and says: "Nearly all branches of trade are experiencing increased activity, especially the jobbing interests. There are many more buyers in the city, and the purchases of dry goods, boots, shoes, clothing, &c., have been quite liberal." From New England we get much more cheerful accounts than those we had been previously receiving. The Boston *Globe* thinks the leading branches of trade exhibit quite as much activity as could reasonably be expected, except a decline of a point or two in crude petroleum.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	4,000	Apples, bbls	41
Corn, bbs	1,200	Cheese, bxs	342
Wheat, bus	1,220	Butter, pkgs	44
Barley, bus	2,400	Lard, tcs	14
Rye, bus	100	Potatoes, bus	146
Oats, bus	4,663	Hay, tales	65

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is quiet and steady. Wheat continues in fair milling demand for prime grades at firm prices. We note a sale of one car red winter on track at $1 15. We quote new winter at $1 13@1 18 for prime red; $1 20@1 25 for amber and white. Corn is dull with very light receipts and prices about steady. We quote shelled at 56@56c for prime yellow Kansas; 54@55c for Ohio ditto; 52@53c for high mixed; 52@53c for low mixed. Ear is quiet at 52@53c for prime yellow; 50@51c for mixed. Oats are moderately active with receipts somewhat increased. We quote prime white new at 36@37c; mixed do 35@35c. Old are nominal and we omit quotations. Rye is firm with a very light supply. We quote at 62@63c. Barley is steady with liberal receipts at 90c@$1 00 for prime spring. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The demand is steady and prices unchanged. The dates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local jobbers: No. 4 white wheat extra Sc per gallon; No. 1 at 75c per gallon; No. 2 at 62@65c; miners' oil, white winter, 60c; yellow winter 57@60c.

Miss Pork—Continues steady at $19 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 8½@8¾c ₱ ℔; country do 7½@8c ₱ ℔.

Groceries.

Business opened up fairly to-day and a moderately good jobbing business was transacted in staple groceries at unchanged rates. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ ℔.	*Sugars.*	₱ ℔
Fancy Rio	24 @24½c	Standard A	11 c
Choice Rio	23½@24c	Standard C	10½c
Prime Rio	22½@23c	Extra C	10½c
Good Rio	20½c	Extra C—yel	10½c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	Yellow C	9½c
Java	29 c	Franklin, B	10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Crushed	11½c
Rio, in papers	25@26c	Powdered	11½c
20 grades do	28@29c	Granulated	11½c
Mocha, in do	32@33c	Java, in papers	25 c
Java, in papers	35 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java, in bulk	34½c	Syr. ch. N.O.	60c
Teas.		Prime	50@55c
Young Hyson	25@60	Good	55@60c
Imperial	30@60	*Syrups.*	
Japan	25@50	Ex. white drips	65c
Gunpowder	30@60	Sugar drips	55c
Fancy do	1 00	Golden syrup	55@56c
Souchong	28@	*Soaps.*	
Rice.		Irish soap, ₱ box	4 25
Choice Car'a	6½@7 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Patna	6¾@7c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 25
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	3 50
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ bx	3 c
Starch.	₱ ℔	German mottled do	7½c
Pearl	9½@9¾ c	California, ₱ box	1 20
Silver kiss	9½c	*Sodas.*	
Corn	7½@10¼c	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5 c
Spices (whole).		Sal-soda, in kgs	2½c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	6¾c
Alspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@35 c	Star, full wt	16 c
Nutmegs	@1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	22 c	Mould	12@16c

Fresh and moderate business is done at former quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess	Split.	Labrador	
mackerel	$25 00	Herring	7 50
Extra No. 1 do	20 00	Lake trout-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 50	Lge Georges cod-	
No. 2 medium	12 00	fish, ₱ ℔	6¼
Large No. 3, large	10 00	Medium Georges	5½
Medium do	9 00	Pollock, ₱ ℔	12½
Whitefish, bbbbls	5 25	No. 1 Herring, ₱ bx	25
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

Canned Fruits—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, old, ₱ box, $2 25; London layers do $3 50; Valentias, old, 9¾c ₱ ℔; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8¼@9c ₱ ℔. Currants 7½@8c. Citron 36c. Prunes 9c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 36c, do Ivica 29c. Walnuts—Naples 13c; Marbot 13c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo ₱ box, 47 00@8 00. Oranges are firm at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

Canned Goods—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ℔ cans per doz, 82 @90; raspberries do $1 30; strawberries do $1 25; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ℔ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 05@1 70.

Petroleum.

September 25.—The crude market showed some weakness to-day and declined somewhat from the opening rates, while refined was quiet and easy but quotably unchanged.

CRUDE—The market opened quiet with a weak undertone at $8 4¼ bid. Later in the morning, on considerable offerings, price gave way and sold down to 8 3@8¾, from which it partially recovered, touching $8 6¾, then receded again to $8 6¼ where it now rests. Upcargo paid oil is in better demand, bringing 7¾c. Sale over spot. Union still rules 7½c below United. Well rates in the morning were $3 70, and the lowest down to $3 65, the present price.

REFINED—The market was quiet and rather easy, but no quotable alteration was made in prices. The export demand is rather slow, buyers being disposed to demand concessions, but refiners being firm in their views. We quote standard white at 21@21¼c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots at works; 22@22½c for the home trade. New York rules at 25¼@25c. Philadelphia and Baltimore rule at 25@25¼c. Richmond nearby is quoted nominally at 25c.

OIL BARRELS—Trade is quiet and rather weak, but quotations are nominally unchanged at $1 45@1 50 for city made; $1 30@1 35 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

PARKERS, September 25.—United nominally $3 65@; shipment $3 75. Market not fully open yet. WOOD—Market weak; United $3 65; Union $3 60 shipment nominally $3 70.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25.—Market quiet; standard white 26c; crude 12¼c; cases 30c.

OIL CITY, September 25.—Market quiet and inactive at $3 65¾, but for United it sells: shipment $3 80.

BRADFORD, September 25.—Market quiet with nothing doing; held at $3 75.

TIDIOUTE, September 25.—Market quiet at $3 70@3 75.

NEW YORK, September 25, closing 23.—There is no change made in prices and offerings to-day are moderate and the export inquiry light. A resale of 2,000 barrels refined was made at 25¾c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 11¾c for 1st shipping order 18¾c; refined 26c; do in cases 30@31c; naphtha inactive for city.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, September 25.—Petroleum dull; crude 14c; refined 26c; cases 31c; naptha 14c bid.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25.—Petroleum—Crude in barrels 12c; refined 25c.

LIVERPOOL, September 25.—Refined petroleum 18s 6d@19s; spirits do 12s@13d.

ANTWERP, September 25.—Refined petroleum 40¾ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Crude receipts by A. V. R. R.	3,119
Refined shipments by A. V. R. R.	3,350

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, September 25, 1876.

Taken all in all the market was little or no better than last week for any class of live stock.

Prime cattle and extra sheep and lambs were in light supply, and in active demand at full rates, whilst common grades were dull sale, and considerably shaded—say 10@20c from last Monday.

The offerings of hogs were considerably in excess of last week, but the market was dull, and prices did not, even in a retail way, exceed the East Liberty wholesale rates on Saturday.

The run of cattle was in excess of last week, though as to quality could not be pronounced better. Good butchers' stock sold well up to better. Good butchers' stock sold well up to last week's rates, but common grades were off fully 20@25c per cwt.

The run of sheep and lambs was only moderate, and here again was felt the want of prime sheep and good fat lambs, both of which were in demand and readily commanded $4 75@5 25. Inferior grades were off 10@20c.

We noticed a few dilapidated looking milch cows, but heard of no sales at any price. Possibly buyers have heard of the adage: "Buy a poor cow in the fall and let her die in the spring," and have wisely concluded not to purchase this class of stock so late in the season.

The offerings were mostly well sold up, with the exception of a lot of fair to good sheep, bought on speculation, which will go to East Liberty in the morning.

STOCK ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of stock by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, as copied from the books of the company:

Cattle.

Consignee	Where from.	Head.
Gersen & Zeigler	Chicago	54
James Hunter	Chicago	38
S. Salinger	Chicago	18
Shamburg & S	Chicago	20
Marks & Bro	Chicago	58
J. Shamberg	Chicago	38
Hunter & Rothchild	Chicago	58
J. Loeb	Chicago	20
Marks & Rowe	Chicago	18
Rick & Moonschine	Chicago	17
S. Katz	Chicago	17
D. James	Larville	18
Head & Trimble	Orrville	22
L. Holderman	Zanesville	66
Bay & McClelland	Cambridge	22
John Adams	Bellaire	17
Williams & D	Bellaire	20
Robert Whipp	Hudson	20
Total		553

Hogs.

J. Rothchild	Chicago	105
F. Hector & Co	Chicago	55
Total		160

Mixed.

C. M. Heines	Canal Dover	Cars. 1

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, September 25.—Beeves—Receipts 4,090 head, making 9,900 head for the last week, against 11,000 head the previous week. Demand fair; market moderately active and firm at an advance of about 25c; native steers ranged $8 00@11 00; Texas, Cherokee and Colorado cattle $6 50@8 25; about 600 native steers taken to slaughter for the English market.

Sheep—Receipts 11,400 head, making 29,160 head for the week, against 30,020 head last week. Market a shade quicker at former prices with a large trade; sheep $5 00@6 00; lambs $5 00@6 62½.

Swine—Receipts 8,380 head, making 27,100 head for the week, against 21,750 head last week. A few Ohio and State hogs sold alive at $5 87½@6 00. Market closed with a steady tone.

CHICAGO, September 25.—Cattle—Receipts 4,100 head; shipments 1,900 head. Market dull but steady; cows $2 20@3 12½; Texans and Colorado $2 85@3 90; good to extra shipping $4 00@5 00.

Hogs—Receipts 8,500 head. Shipments 4,000 head. Market fairly active and 5@10c higher; sales at $5 00@5 25; packers and light bacon $5 25@6 10.

Sheep—Receipts 200 head.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25.—Cattle active; sales of 875 head; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers $5 75@6 25; fair to good do $5 00@5 50; common $3 50@4 75.

Sheep—Lower; sales of 13,000 head at $5 00@5 75.

Hogs—Unchanged; sales of 4,000 head.

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—Hogs steady; Yorkers and bacon $5 00@5 85; butchers' $5 35@5 90.

Cattle—Firm; prime to choice steers $4 70@5 00; good $4 45@4 65.

CINCINNATI, September 25.—Hogs firm; common light $5 25@5 50; fair to good light $5 50@5 75; heavy $5 00@5 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, September 25.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 09 cash; sales at $1 08½@1 08¾c for October; closed at $1 05¾. Corn steady and November; No. 2, 38c; rejected 37½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 40@40½c cash; $1 00@1 01 for October; rejected 42c. Oats dull; No. 2, 34½c cash; 34½c October; 34c November; rejected 32c. Rye steady at 62c. Barley dull; No. 2 cash 81@82c October. Pork firm; $16 40 cash; $16 30 October; $14 70 the year. Lard dull; loose cash 10 20@10 40; closed 10 20c bid. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at 99c.

Later—Wheat was 1c lower. Corn and oats unchanged. Pork 5c lower. Lard firm and unchanged.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Flour is moderate demand; receipts 20,000 barrels; sufferfine Western and State $4 20@4 75; good to choice $4 90@5 75; good to choice extra Ohio $5 00@6 75; St. Louis $5 00@8 50. Rye flour steady; fair to fancy $4 30@5 25. Cornmeal easy at $2 40@3 25. Wheat lower to sell; receipts 9,000 bushels; amber Indiana, Michigan and Tennessee, new, $1 17@1 18. Rye quiet; Western 72½@73½c; State 74c. Barley dull and nominal. Barley malt quiet; receipts 11,000 bushels; Western mixed, 50@60c; no grade 38c. Oats firm; mixed 30@32½c; white 34@37c. Corn ½c lower; mixed 54@55c; yellow 56@56½c. Corn steady; unchanged. Pork dull but unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky—Western $1 13. Lard—Prime steam 10 45@10 47½c. Butter firm; Western 16@22c. Cheese steady with a fair demand at 6@12c. Whisky nominally $1 11¼.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25.—Flour active at $4 25; Minnesota family $5 00@5 25. Wheat steady; red Western $1 10@1 22; amber $1 23@1 30. Rye 73@75c. Corn less active; mixed 54@55c; yellow 56@56½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 37@38c. Pork dull but unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky—Western $1 13. Lard firm; New York prime steam 10 45@10 50. Butter—New York and Pennsylvania 20@22c; do fair 16@18c; Western extra 20@20½c; do firsts 19@20c. Cheese firm at 10¾@11½c. Eggs steady at 22½@23c.

CINCINNATI, September 25.—Cotton steady at 10½c. Flour firm; family $5 20@5 40. Wheat steady; red $1 02@1 09; amber $1 09@1 15. Corn steady at 50c. Oats dull at 35@42c. Rye quiet at 68c. Barley dull at $1 00@1 06. Provisions steady and market firm at $16 50. Lard dull; steam 10¾@10¾c; kettle 11@12c. Bacon steady at 8½@8¾c; shoulders 6@6½c; clear rib sides 10½@10¾c; clear 10¾@10¾c. Bulkmeats steady at 6¾@6¾c; sides 8¾@8¾c. Whisky firm at $1 09. Butter steady; choice Western 20@22c.

LOUISVILLE, September 25.—Cotton dull at 11¾c. Flour firm; extra $3 25@4 50; family $4 30@4 65. Wheat steady; red $1 04@1 07; amber $1 06@1 10. Corn dull; white 50c; mixed 49c. Oats dull at $1 06@1 08. Bulkmeats 7¾@8¼c. Lard dull at 12¾@13c. Whisky dull at $1 08.

TOLEDO, September 25.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 red $1 15¾; No. 3 red $1 09; rejected red 97½c; do Dayton and Michigan 99½c. Corn steady; high mixed 50c; no grades 49c; low mixed 48½c. Oats dull; No. 2 35c; white 40c; Michigan 34½c.

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour firm; extra $3 25@4 50; family $4 75@5 25. Wheat dull at $1 16¼. Corn steady at 49½c. Oats dull at 36½c. Rye dull at 74c. Barley—Spring Iowa, Nebraska 74@80c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

BOSTON, September 25.—Flour firm; superfine Western $3 50@4 10; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5 00@7 00; Illinois $5 00@7 50; St. Louis $5 00@8 50. Corn steady; white and yellow 60@63c. Oats—No. 2 white and mixed 40½c; rejected 40@40½c.

MILWAUKEE, September 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened steady and closed easier; No. 2 spring $1 04; No. 3 do $1 01½. Corn lower; No. 2 49@49½c. Oats firm; No. 2 35½c. Rye steady; No. 1 65c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 86c.

LIVERPOOL, September 25.—Breadstuff dull. California white wheat average 9s 9½d; No. 1 do 9s 6d; No. 2 do 9s 3d; No. 1 club 9s 3½d; Cloverseed 50@55s. Turpentine 29s.

MEMPHIS, September 25.—Cotton firm at 10¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 45@48c. Bacon steady; shoulders 8¼@8½c.

OSWEGO, September 25.—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan $1 31. Corn unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25.—Corn steady; white 63c; yellow 56c. Others unchanged.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Cotton 11 4-16@11 5-16c. Futures easy; September 11 7-32c; October 11 5-32@11 3-16c; November 11 3-16@11 7-32c; December 11¼@11 7-32c; January 11 13-32@11 15-16c; February 11 19-32c; March 11 5-16c.

LIVERPOOL, September 25.—Cotton active at 5 31-32@6c. Sales of 20,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 8,000 American.

GALVESTON, September 25.—Market irregular; middling 10¾c. Mobile—Market weak; middling 10@10½c. Savannah—Market firm; middling 10¾c. Charleston—Market firm; middling 10¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 25.—The jobbing trade continued active in all departments. Cotton goods in steady demand and generally firm. Low grade cotton flannels, cheviots and some makes of cassimeres advanced to-day. Prints very active. Manchester prints advanced to 7½c and are to be sold without protection. Blankets and flannels in good demand. The *Express* says of the dry goods trade: "The operations of the week have been on a very large scale. The demand has been well distributed over leading goods, but has been particularly active in prints and other cheap dress goods. The buyers here have represented almost every section of country and have taken hold with a confidence that shows a hopefulness in regard to the future of business."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Scythia	September 27	Liverpool.
Suevia	September 28	Hamburg.
State of Georgia	September 28	Glasgow.
City of Richmond	September 30	Liverpool.
Othello	September 30	Hull.
Arragon	September 30	Bristol.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Pennsylvania	September 28	Liverpool
Marathon	September 30	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 25, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W'R. — Ft.	In.	CHANGE DIREC- — OR ↑ Ft.	In.	TION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo	21	0	—0	7	W.	Fair.
Cincinnati	31	1	—0	1	N.	Clear.
Davenport	5	0	0	0	W.	Clear.
Dubuque	5	10	—0	2	N. W.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	7	9	—0	3	N.	Clear.
Leavenw'th	10	0	—0	10	S.	Clear.
Louisville	11	2	—0	5	W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	18	2	—0	2	N. W.	Hazy.
Nashville	1	8	—0	1	W.	Fair.
Omaha	6	4	0	0	W.	Clear.
Pittsburg	11	11	0	5	N. W.	Fair.
Shreveport	8	7	—0	3	N.	Clear.
St. Louis	12	0	—0	3	W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	24	6	—0	7	N.	Clear.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., September 25, 1876.

River 7 feet 11 inches and stationary. Weather cloudy; thermometer 65 at 7 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., September 25, 1876.

River 1 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather cloudy; thermometer 66.

GREENSBORO, PA., September 25, 1876.

River 6 feet 2 inches and falling. Weather cloudy.

OIL CITY, PA., September 25, 1876.

River 14 inches and falling. Weather cloudy and warm.

IRONTON, OHIO, September 25, 1876.

River falling slowly. Packets on time. Up—Granite State, having 145 tons of pig iron and a lot of fire brick.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 25, 1876.

River 8 feet 3 inches and raising slowly. Arrived—Fanchon, Cincinnati. Departed—Express, Parkersburg.

POMEROY, O., September 25, 1876.

River falling. Weather clear and pleasant. Up—Emma Graham and Whale. Down—Reindeer and Coal Valley.

[By Associated Press.]

EVANSVILLE, September 25.—Weather cloudy till afternoon; clear for awhile; now cloudy; light rain this morning; mercury 67 to 86. River 21 4-10 feet on gauge and rising. Down—Era No. 5, Fawn and Thomas W. Means and tow. Up—Arkansas Belle, Fawn and Evansville. Business moderate.

CAIRO, September 25.—Arrived—Ashland, New Orleans. Departed—Raven, St. Louis; Ashland, Cincinnati; Leopard, New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, September 25.—River 29 feet 9 inches and falling. Weather fair and warm. Arrived—D. Parker, Memphis; John I. Hinds, New Orleans; Hard Case, Pittsburgh; Hudson, Wheeling.

VICKSBURG, September 25.—Weather warm. River fell 7 inches. Arrived—Capitol City.

NASHVILLE, September 25.—River rising; 23 inches on shoals.

LOUISVILLE, September 25.—Weather warm and cloudy. River falling; 11 feet 5 inches in canal. Up—Glasgow, Cincinnati. Down—B. H. Cooke, Leavenworth; U. P. Schenck, New Orleans.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

John Snowdon.....P. Donaldson..Lock No. 4.
Elizabeth.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.

Departed.

John Snowdon.....P. Donaldson..Lock No 4.
Mary.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.
Salt Valley.....DeWolf.....Ironton.

MONONGAHELA—Seven feet nine inches and rising slowly.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva.
Zanesville...Carrie Brooks...Darlington..3 P. M.
Cincinnati...Exchange.....Kirker.....4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet nine inches and rising slowly. The weather during the day was showery. Trade on the landing was moderately active.

CAPTAIN JOHN J. DARRAGH has returned to Memphis.

THE Tom Dodsworth left for Cincinnati with 142,000 bushels of coal.

THE St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company has resumed operations.

THE towboat C. W. Hornbrook had for D. H. Childs 500 tons of pig metal.

THE Raymond City Coal Company are getting ready to resume operations.

AMONG the first boats due is the John L. Rhoads. She will load for St. Louis.

THE punctual steamer Salt Valley, Captain DeWolf, left for Ironton with a good trip.

THE steamer Rover, of Gray's Iron Line, is loading for St. Louis and will have dispatch.

THE steamer Era No. 9 will enter the trade between New Orleans and Onachita river.

THE packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, is *en route* for this city. She will leave on time as usual.

ABOUT 6,000 tons of coal are shipped daily from Port Richmond. The bulk of it goes to ports in New England.

THE new steamer John Snowdon, Captain Donaldson, leaves at 4 P. M. for the headwaters of the Monongahela.

THE packet Katie P. Kountz, Captain C. L. Brunan, is *en route* for this city. She will load for St. Louis and have dispatch.

THE towboats Coal Valley, J. A. Stone, Wm. Stone and Diamond have arrived. These tows were noted in the COMMERCIAL last week.

THE steamer Emma Graham, Captain Whitehamson, is the favorite evening. She will return to Cincinnati on Wednesday at the usual hour.

OLD UNCLE PETER RANDOLPH, the colored steamboat steward, died Monday, 18th inst., at his residence in Memphis. The old man was well known and very popular in his profession.

SOME one has invented a signal buoy with a loud whistle. The sound is made by the action of the waves, and can be heard at a distance of ten miles. It has been tried on the New England coast and has worked well.

THE fine passenger steamer Fanchon, Captain Sweeney, leaves Bellaire for Cincinnati in place of the Andes on the arrival of 1.40 P. M. train from this city. The Fanchon is a No. 1 boat in all respects, in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE fine passenger steamer Exchange, Captain J. M. Kirker, takes her departure for Cincinnati and way points at 4 P. M. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and careful and accomplished officers. The clerks are Messrs. W. A. and L. L. Maddy.

THE people's favorite Carrie Brooks, Captain D. Darlington, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville. This fine steamer is unsurpassed in all respects, is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The clerks are Messrs. Pitman and Schultz.

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CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 25, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hum	Dir.	—WIND.— Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.930	63	94	N.W.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.915	68	74	N.W.	Gentle	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.895	64	78	S.	Fresh	Fair.

Mean barometer.....29.92; Highest thermom... 69
Mean thermom.....61.7 Lowest thermom.. 62
Rainfall.....0.01

Iron City College.

Penn avenue and Sixth street. Evening sessions commence Monday, October 2.

No Yellow Fever at Baltimore.

A very absurd story has been industriously circulated, to the effect that the yellow fever has reached Baltimore. The story is utterly false. A general officer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad telegraphed to this city, yesterday, an emphatic denial of the rumor.

The Sixth Ward Meeting.

The meeting at the corner of Forbes and Stevenson streets, Sixth ward, this evening should not be forgotten by Republicans. Messrs. J. Vannote and John S. Lamble will deliver addresses. The Hays and Wheeler and the Veteran marching clubs of the ward, together with a number of invited clubs will turn out, and a torchlight procession will be had under the marshalship of William Flinn, Esq.

Probable Homicide at Beaver.

A highway robbery and probable murder was perpetrated on Saturday evening at Beaver, Beaver county, the victim being Alexander Berries. Berries resides at Salineville, Ohio, and was discharged from the United States Navy on September 20th. He turned up at Beaver Falls on Saturday, and in a saloon where he was drinking with a stranger man exhibited considerable money. Later in the evening he was found insensible on the road about a quarter of a mile from Beaver. He had been beaten and robbed of $45. It is thought that the young Englishman, who is a puddler and formerly of this city, is the perpetrator of the deed. The police of this city have been notified.

Farming on the Shares.

John F. McCombs filed a bill in equity, in the Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, before Judges Kirkpatrick and White, against Geo. Gisehman. In March last, the said parties entered into an agreement by which defendant was to cultivate three or four acres of land in Wilkins township, owned by complainant, he was to furnish him with horses when he should need them for ploughing, while the defendant was to furnish the seed or plants and the necessary implements, and give the complainant one-half of the crop in a marketable condition. The defendant has raised a large quantity of Indian corn, potatoes, cabbage and tomatoes, and is proceeding to dispose of the same, as complainant charges, refusing to compainant for his share. The court was asked to stop him from selling the articles and to compel him to render a proper account to complainant. A preliminary injunction was issued and a hearing fixed for the 29th inst.

Centennial Safes

An attentive observer at the Centennial cannot fail to perceive that if the quality of safes there exhibited is necessary to secure valuables, that many golden opportunities are neglected by the burglar.

Among the more noticeable ones on exhibition are those of the Hall Safe and Lock Company of Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, which for beauty of design and finishes as well as for fire and burglar proof qualities stand without a rival; and in this connection it may be well to state the fact that of more than one hundred and fifty bank safes in use in this city and vicinity and all over the States, of more than fifteen hundred, not a single one of them has ever been forced by burglars, and of their fire proof qualities we can state that of the five and burglar proof in use by bankers in this city, four of them passed through fire during the last five years, more than once; and of the Hall patent and make, in every one of these instances the contents were preserved entire.

Of such a record, their maker may well be proud.

There safes at the Centennial contain many new and important features, and a visit to them will be very much interested in their examination.

Casualties.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon as Coroner McCallin and his brother, John McCallin, were driving along Fifth avenue, near the Court House, a lot of shingles were thrown from the top of a house, upon which a new roof is being placed. The horse frightened and jumped suddenly to one side, breaking one of the wheels of the buggy and tossing both occupants out. The animal then dashed down the avenue and was caught opposite the Commercial building. The front wheels of the buggy were smashed to smithereens, and the vehicle was otherwise damaged. No accident resulted from any collision on the way down, and the occupants were bruised only slightly.

Andrew McConnell, a brakeman on the Pan Penn Railroad, had his right hand badly crushed yesterday morning while engaged in coupling cars at Isabella Furnace, necessitating the amputation of the whole of the second and third fingers and a part of the index finger.

Two horses attached to the buggy of a member of the firm of Bennett & Graff, of No. 5 Wall on Water street, about ten o'clock yesterday morning, and collided with a horse and buggy on the Monongahela House. The driver, Alexander Black, was thrown out, but not hurt seriously.

Robert M. Ray, while working at the Reform school buildings at Morganza yesterday had an arm broken in three places by the falling upon him of a pile of lumber.

Sunday School Anniversary.

The Sabbath School of the Presbyterian church at Wilkinsburg, Rev. S. M. Henderson, pastor, held their anniversary exercises in the audience room of the church yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. There was a large attendance, and the exercises were delightful throughout. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers, wreathes, banners, etc. The programme was as follows:

Singing by the school, reading of the Scriptures and prayer by the pastor. Singing by the school. The Superintendent, Professor L. Lodden, of the West University, read the reports of the Treasurer and Secretary, Mr. A. Chisman, from which we learn that the school, without any aid from the church, has during the year, given nearly two hundred dollars for missions, about the same sum for books and papers for the school. Prof. Lodden then read his own report of the condition of the school, which was &c. He then for a quarter of an hour addressed the parents on the duties of teachers of their children and to the Sabbath school in general. It was a clear and pointed speech, and was well received.

Prof. S. M. Tucker of the University, in a short and pleasing address, spoke of anniversaries as they are and as they ought to be.

The school then gave a Centennial exercise, entitled "Old and New Country." This was conducted by the superintendent and scholars in questions and responses. The music and singing, always good on similar occasions, made this exercise unusually pleasing.

Courtesy.

...rted on one of the Valley Passen... days ago, which ...importance of ... grant, by way of courtesy, what he exacts from others, in the circumstances. In other words, it is not only improper, but may prove very embarrassing for persons to set up as a rule of politeness for others, which they are unwilling to have applied to themselves. A car on the road named, was jogging along from Allegheny to this city. Among those first in was a negro, who had a seat. Finally the last seat was occupied, and a white man entered. He stood up for a time, and the next stop was made for the admission of a lady. The car was again filled, and a white man entered. He stood up for a time, and the next stop was made for the admission of a lady. The car was again filled, and several of the passengers who had seats were gentlemen, none offered to rise, that the lady might be seated. And just here it may be remarked that it does not seem to require much forgetting a judgment as to what ought to be done in such a case, whether the person to sit or to stand. The white man was the first to forget it, the strap, and overcoming his jitting as best he could, seemed to have a much keener appreciation of the courtesy due to the lady than the colored man, or any of his white brethren, who had occupied seats before him. After glancing at several of the seated gentlemen, none of whom seemed to be particularly concerned about those who were less fortunate, he at length fastened his eyes upon the negro, and addressing him, said: "Sir, could you oblige this lady by giving her a seat?" The negro could not resist this appeal, and as he rose, the lady elegantly bowed, and gave such a bow to the black man, and a compacent glance toward the person who had spoken in her behalf. To the mind of every one in the car, perhaps, there was something more conveyed than the words themselves indicated. It was a delicate rebuke to the negro, for allowing so long while a white lady was compelled to stand and undergo the awkwardness and jolting of the car. Now for the sequel: The lady rode but a few blocks, and as she got up to leave the white man took her seat, and there was a subdued tittering when the lady plainly indicated the impression that the emergency that the white man had "scored one" against his colored brother. In a few minutes the bell rope again, the car is stopped, and a stalwart daughter of Africa is added to the complement of passengers. As there was no seat, she was compelled to stand up alongside of her dusky brother, who at once saw his opportunity and seized it. Turning to the gentleman who had so lately appealed to him, under like circumstances, he said: "Sir, will you be good enough to oblige this lady with a seat?" The passengers bit their lips, turned in their seats, did other queer things, as the white man rose and surrendered his seat to the colored lady. From which let us learn never to exact from others, by way of politeness, what we are not willing to accede under like circumstances.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican County Executive Committee meets this afternoon.

The members of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh marching club will meet at the Frankstown avenue engine house on Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock, for parade.

On Saturday evening a flag presentation took place in Allegheny, in which much interest was manifested. The ladies of the Ninth and Eleventh wards, most conspicuous among whom were Miss Lizzie Kennedy, had prepared the flag, an elegant one, for the Republican club of the district. The presentation was made on the day of the meeting, in a neat speech which was responded to by O. C. Wemich, Esq., in a happy manner. The flag is entirely of silk and the boys seemed justly proud of its possession.

At a meeting of the Prohibition Executive Committee, yesterday morning, a letter of declination from Dr. Nesbit recently nominated for Congress in the Twenty-third district, was presented. The declination was accepted and Thomas Bard, Esq., was nominated in Dr. Nesbit's st...d.

The Misses Carvi, Brutel, Bartona with the other ladies of the Fifth ward, on Saturday, Saturday evening last, presented the senior and junior Hayes and Wheeler clubs of the ward each with a flag. The Fifth ward club, the Sixth ward club and a large number of ladies and gentlemen gathered around the house of Captain Bartona where the presentation took place. The presentation speech on behalf of the ladies was made by J. B. Johnston, M. D. and responded to on behalf of the clubs by I. N. Patterson, Esq. The E. B. Robinson brass band furnished the music for the occasion. After three rousing cheers for the ladies and the speakers, the meeting broke up, and the clubs with their new flags paraded the principal streets of the Fifth and Sixth wards. The Fifth ward will give a rousing majority for Hayes, Wheeler and Bayne and the whole Republican ticket.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting—Board Measurers Elected—Routine Business, &c., &c.

A regular meeting of the City Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch was called to order at half past two o'clock, Mr. David Aiken in the chair.

A number of petitions, ordinances, etc., were presented and referred to appropriate committees. Among the more important were a remonstrance against the widening of Washington street, Thirty-second ward; petition for the paving of Market street in front of the market building, and ordinance amending the ordinance relating to the election of City Departments, the amendment providing that the City Treasurer shall have privilege to deposit any amount of funds in any bank as he shall deem best.

Mr. Powers offered a resolution instructing the City Attorney to investigate the condition of the United Savings Bank to see that the city suffer no loss. Adopted.

A communication was presented from President Slagle, of the Board of Health, asking for an additional appropriation for the present year. The appropriation for the Board was $8,000, to which should be added $4,191 27, collected from certificates, permits, etc., making in all $12,191 27. Of this amount, $8,197 80 has been expended, leaving $993 47 for the balance of the year. The amount is sufficient only to meet the September expenses. The paper was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Shipton, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the payment of $5[illegible] to the amount due contractor C. J. Schultz for erecting the Sylvan avenue bridge. Of the cost of the bridge, which was not over the least, and is scarcely ever used now, $2,500 was assessed on the city because no property could be found on which to make the assessment. Seventeen thousand dollars had already been paid, and the resolution authorizing the payment of the other $2[illegible] was adopted.

Mr. Shipton also presented a resolution authorizing the payment of $1,123 to four property owners who were damaged by the grades of the same avenue. The assessment for damages to be found on which to make this assessment, and another demand was made on the City Treasurer. The resolution was laid over.

Joint Session.

The members of Common Council here entered to meet in joint session to elect Board Measurers for the ensuing two years and seven months, until the next regular triennial election. Mr. Aiken presided.

The ordinance was read providing for the election of two such officers for all that part of the city lying north of the Allegheny rivers and one for the South Side. The officers are paid by tonnage.

Nominations were next in order, and Messrs. Thomas B. Cook and J. J. Mears were nominated for the First district, and Messrs. Michael Sheehan and David Baldwin for the South Side. The first ballot resulted, Mears, 67; Cook, 57; Baldwin, 53; Sheehan, 24.

Messrs. Mears and Cook were duly declared elected, having received a majority of all the votes cast.

The second ballot resulted: Baldwin, 52; Sheehan, 2. There being no election, a third ballot was taken, as follows: Baldwin, 51; Sheehan, 53. Fifty-two votes being required, there was still no election. A motion was made to adjourn, but this was lost, when Mr. Foley withdrew the nomination of Mr. Sheehan. Mr. Baldwin was then elected Board Measurer for the South Side, when the joint session adjourned.

FURTHER BUSINESS IN SELECT.

Select Council resumed its regular business, when a number of committee reports were received, read, received and filed and the action approved.

The rules were suspended and the action of Common Council concurred in, and the following resolution instructing the Water Committee to have certain work done there, was adopted from Contractor Harbaugh for delay in the machinery for the new Water Works, and also to report what expenses will yet be incurred in completing the works.

Resolutions for the erection of gas lamps at various points, published on Saturday, were adopted.

Mr. Kerr, from the Ordinance Committee, presented an ordinance providing that the Mayor shall have full jurisdiction and power to recover summarily by conviction all fines imposed for violation of any ordinance already passed or which may be hereafter passed. Referred for amendment.

Also an ordinance providing when any avenue or alley is declared a public street, that the owners of property abutting shall have their sidewalks paved with brick or flagstones, and if the latter refuse the Road or Street Commissioners shall have the work done at the property holder's expense. Considerable objection was urged against the ordinance, and it was ordered that Mr. E. M. O'Neil add to provide that the Commissioner shall receive the approval of the Street Committee in every notice he serves. The ordinance then was referred back to be reprinted.

Also, an ordinance imposing a fine of $5, or an imprisonment of ten days for all violation of the ordinance relating to signs and signboards. Laid over for one week for amendment.

Also, an ordinance prohibiting the use of warning bells, except those of five dollars. Failed for want of a legal majority.

Mr. Buckley presented a resolution directing the City Attorney to investigate the condition of the United Savings Bank to see that the city suffer no loss. Adopted.

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